

times of danger, the bells were rung, and signal fires were burned to alarm the country; sometimes, also, they were employed to alarm the public enemy as well, under the impression, apparently, that they would be inspired with the same terror as the evil spirits waiting for their victim. In the year 610, when Clothaire II., king of France, besieged Sens, Lupus, the bishop of Orleans, ordered for this purpose the bells of St. Stephen's to be rung; and as late as 1457, Calixtus III. employed the same device as a security against the dreaded Osmons, who considered bells their most dangerous foe; whence they were at this time called Turks' bells. Among the Greeks, those who went the nightly rounds in camps or garrisons carried with them little bells, which they rung at each sentry-box, to see that the soldiers on watch were awake. A codonophorus, or bellman, also walked in funeral processions some space in advance of the corpse, not only to keep off the crowd, but to advertise the *flamen dialis* to keep out of the way, lest he should be polluted by the sight, or by the funeral music. The priest of Prosperine at Athens, called *hi rophantes*, rung the bell to call people to sacrifice. There were also bells in the houses of great men, to call the servants in the morning. Zonares informs us that bells were suspended along with whips on the triumphal chariots of victorious generals, in order to put them in mind that they were still liable to public justice. Bells were also put on the necks of criminals going to execution, that persons might be warned by the noise to avoid so ill an omen as the sight of the hangman, or the condemned criminal, who was devoted to the *dii manes*. We find in history mention of bells on the necks of brutes; and taking them away was construed theft by the civil law. The custom in the United States of putting bells on cows, sweep, etc., to prevent their straying away, doubtless grew out of this practice of the ancients.

In our cities, alarm bells are rung to an extent our ancestors never dreamed of; and their sound, grown familiar to our ears, no longer inspires terror, as it calls the firemen to their duties. In the quaint old rhymes of the monks, and the songs of the poets, which commemorate the uses of the bell, this modern application of it is not alluded to. Their various early uses have been summed up in the following old distich:

Laudo Deum verum, plebum voco, congreco clerum, defunctus ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro.

We shall now bid good-by to bells for the present; but before doing so will ring in what every lover of sweet sounds, but every Irishman in particular, must thank us for, THE BELLS OF SHANDON, by Father Prout, (Rev. Frank Mahony,) who was buried in old Shandon church, city of Cork, not many months ago, beneath the swing of those bells whose music he has immortalized in verse. In "The Reliques of Father Prout," a discussion about the melody of bells is thus concluded:

"All these matters, we agreed, were very fine; but there is nothing, after all, like the associations which early infancy attaches to the well-known and long-remembered chimes of our parish steeple; and no music can equal on our ears, when returning after long absence in foreign, and, perhaps, happier countries."

THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

With deep affection
And recollection
I often think of
Those Shandon bells,
Whose sounds so wild would,
In the days of childhood,
Fling round my cradle
Their magic spells.

On this I ponder
Where'er I wander,
And thus grow fonder,
Sweet Cork, of thee;
With thy bells of Shandon,
That sound so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

I've heard bells chiming
Full many a clime in,
Tolling sublime in
Cathedral shrine,
While at a glib rate
Brass tongues would vibrate;
But all their music
Spoke naught like thine.

For memory, dwelling
On each proud swelling
Of thy belfry knelling
Its bold notes free,
Made the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

I've heard bells tolling
Old "Adrian's Mole" in,
Their thunders rolling
From the Vatican,
And cymbals glorious
Swinging uproarious
In the gorgeous turrets
Of Notre Dame.

But thy sounds were sweeter
Than the dome of Peter
Flings o'er the Tiber,
Pealing solemnly,
Oh! the bells of Shandon
Sound far more grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

There's a bell in Moscow,
While on tower and kiosk O!
In Saint Sophia
The Turkman gets,
And loud in air
Calls men to prayer
From the tapering summit
Of tall minarets.

Such empty phantom
I freely grant them;
But there is an anthem
More dear to me—
'Tis the bells of Shandon,
That sounds so grand on
The pleasant waters
Of the river Lee.

Citizenship.

THE GREAT MEETING IN CHICAGO.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Chicago came off on the 18th, in Farwell Hall. Mayor Rice presided and opened the meeting with the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN: I rejoice in having the privilege of addressing you to-night. This vast number is assembled here to-night to hear a discussion upon a subject which is of the greatest importance to all people of America. I believe there is no difference of opinion upon it anywhere in our land. It has been agitated as long as I can remember. The agitation consisted, however, in complaints, in remonstrances and in diplomacy, whatever that may mean. It has been thought by a great many earnest men of our country, although well decided in the public mind as to what was just and right to be done, that the United States, from its youth and comparative weakness, was not prepared to make a demand upon the most powerful governments of Europe, unless she thought she had the strength to enforce that demand. It is believed by a great many that the United States to-night has that power. (Applause.)

It has been said by one of our most distinguished statesmen that as soon as a man of foreign birth shall become naturalized in the United States of America, that he is an American citizen, possessing all the rights that any other American citizen possesses (cheers), and that, whenever he shall visit any other portion of Europe, he does it as an American citizen (applause); and that his rights would be respected there and everywhere where the flag of America—his country's flag—shall wave.

The discussion to-night is to elicit an expression of opinion in this city of Chicago, the representative city of the Northwest, and that that opinion expressed here to-night and sent to our Representatives in Congress may help them to achieve this desired end that we are all seeking. That is what the meeting is for to-night, as I understand it.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 17, 1867.

Secretary Committee of Arrangement:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 14th instant, inviting me to attend a mass meeting in behalf of naturalized citizens, to be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at Farwell Hall, was not received until to-day.

I shall not be able to attend the meeting, but heartily sympathize with any movement to place upon a just basis the rights of our citizens, naturalized or native-born.

There can be no distinction between the rights of either, for, except in the instance stated in the constitution, they are one, and ought to be the same. Our Government cannot afford to have a misunderstanding with foreign nations upon this subject, nor can we yield any claim of jurisdiction over naturalized citizens to foreign governments based upon any right arising from both under such a government. All foreign nations may assert and exercise authority over the liberty of the individual within their jurisdiction before the subject has abandoned his country and severed his allegiance; but once within our lines, and clothed with the rights of citizenship, the whole question as to his privileges is changed; he is, so to say, born again and clothed in the habiliments of a new nationality. It is the obligation of our laws to stand by him and go with him as a perpetual shield (so long as the citizen adheres to his new allegiance) wherever he may travel. I think there can be no great diversity of opinion in this country upon the rights of our citizens.

It is the right of every citizen to have a voice in making the laws, and it is his duty to obey them. Our laws must distinctly proclaim that a citizen of the United States cannot be made to owe allegiance to any other nation upon or under any pretense or claim whatever.

I have only a moment to write, and cannot say what I might (with more time) feel disposed to suggest upon this important subject.

I hope your meeting will be productive of much good, and that our naturalized citizens will have just occasion to continue their attachment to the United States, and where, it is hoped, they may forever find happy homes and the full protection of the laws. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed,) R. J. OGLESBY.

We call the attention of our readers to the remarks of Edward Schlaeger, editor of the *Staats Zeitung*. We have always endeavored to impress on our people the cultivating of friendly relations with the Germans, who are a liberty loving people. Mr. Schlaeger is one of the leading writers and thinkers among the German-Americans.

Edward Schlaeger was then introduced by the Chairman as representing the German interest. Mr. Schlaeger said: The Germans and the Irish were the great foreign element. It was fortunate when they united. It was fit that the naturalized citizens of Chicago, where they were in the majority, should meet and discuss concerning their rights. Many great inventions had been made at different points at the same time. Philosophers had explained it by saying that they sprung up at different points at the same time.

So, without consultation, meetings had been held at New York, Cincinnati, etc. But Chicago should be the first to present a grand front of united nationalities. They were going to demand that an American citizen should go unmolested where he pleased, protected by that very name. In Great Britain they had only subjects. Here first were citizens. When they became American citizens, their old shackles of military duty fell to the ground.

It had always been the aim of the United States to get as many naturalized citizens as possible. They were welcome as voting cattle. That degraded citizenship in their eyes. The time had come to stop that degradation, and clothe citizenship with a glory and power it never before possessed. The rights of naturalized citizens abroad had been neglected. The United States, like the turtle of old, had murmured

something about Washington's Farewell Address that left its citizens in the lurch.

The question was, whether an American citizen, born in Germany, could go back and look at his old homestead, and show his wealth to his people. England protected her citizens, and was invading Africa for their sake. What that little island did, the United States should have done long before. England had to hire foreign legions; but the Americans had raised a million and a half of armed patriots. That army would again strike terror across the Atlantic.

It was not a question of Fenians or Germans, but it was an American question. Either they were a nation or they were not. They either lived by sufferance or not. Now was the time to vindicate their rights. Had it not been for reconstruction the question would have been settled in 1865, when there was an army of 1,800,000 men. But it was not too late. Congress would doubtless lay down the law, and that declaration would be bowed down to by all princes.

The nation had now confidence in itself, and need not have recourse to force. When it shook its ambrosial locks all others would tremble.

Several other distinguished citizens made addresses, and after the declaration of rights was read the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, and referred to the Congress of the United States:

1. To set forth, by a law, the rights, as well as the duties, of American citizens at home and abroad.

2. To define, by law, the right of expatriation, recognizing on our part the right of our citizens to change their allegiance, and thereby setting an example to Europe, as well as depriving foreign governments of plausible objections, now brought forward against our position in this matter.

3. To give notice of the new position taken by this nation, and to ask the unconditional acknowledgment of the rights of our adopted citizens from all and every government abroad.

4. After a reasonable time given to European governments to make up their minds to a definite answer, or in case such answer shall not fully recognize and accede to the justice of our demands, then our government shall notify such foreign power that it will henceforth consider every outrage inflicted upon American citizens, in violation of our laws, and of our interpretation or change of the laws of nations, no less than a *casus belli*, as a justification of war, that is to be carried on with the whole power of this American Republic.

We consider as such outrage any claim and execution of such claim, on the military services of any American citizen on the ground of his former allegiance to a foreign Prince or State, unless the person liable to such service had actually been summoned to its performance previously to leaving the old country.

We further consider it an outrage, now and always to be put down, the claiming as American citizens as subjects of a foreign power, according to the exploded maxims of barbarous ages. Once a subject, always a subject, we demand that all classes of our citizens receive abroad the same respectful treatment that is accorded there to other foreigners, a principle that has been violated most shamefully and wickedly by Great Britain by refusing to Irish-Americans the privilege of mixed juries, and even prosecuting them for words uttered in this Republic.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be instructed to take proper means to impress upon our members of Congress the necessity of furthering the views of this meeting.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the brave speeches made in Congress by distinguished men of every party in behalf of our adopted citizens, thereby showing that partisanship pales its lurid fire when the honor and pledged faith of our nation is involved.

Resolved, That the present Committee of Arrangements be authorized to call further meetings if such should be necessary to carry out our objects.

Union of the F. B.

[The Union that all men have foreseen as inevitable has been consummated. A part of the Senate on one side, and John Savage on the other, have agreed on the following basis of union. We have received from headquarters, (one week behind time,) a string of correspondence on the subject, held between a committee from the Senate, on the one hand, and John Savage, on the other. We have room only for the agreement. The rest is nothing but scientific sparring on both sides, each maneuvering for an opening to floor the adversary. After sparring around for show and wind, and getting rid of a good deal of bad temper that threatened to mar the proceedings at one time, both parties threw away all technical quibbles and shook hands over the past.—Eds. I. R.]

BASIS OF UNION AGREED UPON BETWEEN F. B. GALLAGHER, JOHN O'NEIL AND JOHN C. O'BRIEN, COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE, F. B. AND JOHN SAVAGE, ESQ., C. E. F. B., FOR THEMSELVES AND THE ORGANIZATIONS THEY REPRESENT, RESPECTIVELY.

First—That the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, adopted at Philadelphia in October, 1865, by the Representatives of the undivided Organization, be proclaimed the supreme law of the whole national body in America, to be respected and obeyed by all accordingly.

Second—That the Senate provided for in that Constitution be constructed as follows: Seven members from the Organization presided over by President William R. Roberts, seven from that presided over by John Savage, Esq., C. E. F. B., the united fourteen or a majority of them to elect the fifteenth Senator, according to the provisions of said Constitution; provided, also, that the name "Council" be substituted for that of "Senate," in all future reference to that body, without changing or curtailing the powers vested in the Senate by said Constitution.

Third—That the Presidency of the united Organizations to be tendered by Colonel W. R. Roberts and John Savage, Esq., to John Mitchell, in the name of both Organizations, and on his acceptance that he be at once installed, under the provisions of the said Constitution. In the event of his non-acceptance, within one week from the date of such tender, that the Senate proceed to elect a President in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and that such officer be forthwith proclaimed as President of the united Organizations.

Fourth—That the authorities of each Organization immediately make a full and truthful exhibition of all moneys, property and materials of war now in possession of the said Organizations—such exhibits to be printed and forwarded to all Circles, at once—with a specific list of all Circles in actual communication with their headquarters; and that on the consummation of a thorough and permanent union, all such property be at once turned over to the officers of the united Brotherhood, and all Circles, without reservation, be enrolled in said united Brotherhood, which shall thenceforth be continued as a body, one and indivisible, until it shall have accomplished its mission in the restoration of the independent existence of the Irish nation and the establishment of a Democratic Republic on Irish soil.

F. B. GALLAGHER,

JOHN O'NEIL,

JOHN C. O'BRIEN,

Committee of the Senate F. B.

JOHN SAVAGE, C. E. F. B.

December 13, 1867.

Approved, W. R. ROBERTS, President, F. B.

The Multitude

Of testimonials from men of worth and integrity that have appeared in our columns, furnish conclusive evidence that no medicine in use has accomplished so many extraordinary cures, and given so universal satisfaction in every variety and stage of disease, or that has had so extensive and rapid a sale as Sloan's Ointment and Condition Powders.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—On New Year's night a ball will be given in the old Board of Trade hall, the proceeds of which will be devoted to bringing out from Ireland six young men who have spent the last twelve months in Limerick jail on a charge of treason. We trust it will be well attended.